

59 BC Caesar vs T

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695

was Consul. The other was Senate
Candidate MARCUS CALPURNIUS BIBULUS

Early in 59 Pompey sealed his alliance
with Caesar by marrying Caesar's
only child Julia.

Caesar married CALPURNIA, daughter
of LUCIUS PISO who became Consul

58 BC

Resurrected the city of Capua

59BC

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one

Caesar & Bibulus were Consuls

Caesar's 1st actions was to present a law to redistribute the rural land of Italy, chiefly to help Pompey's ex-soldiers whose provisions had been blocked in 60 BC. The proposals were moderate and judicious; so was the manner of presentation. Caesar correctly submitted the bill to the Senate. This met only obstruction led by Cato. Caesar had

Cato headed off to pressing a decision to rapidly
rescinded. The Senate had lost the last chance
in its history to act as a sensible & constructive
governing body. Caesar next took the bill
to the Assembly. There it was vetoed by
three tribunes, but their intervention was
illegally disregarded & they got hurt. Bibulus
tried to block the proceeding, but Pompey &
Caesar spoke in favor. Soldiers turned from
Pompey burst into the Assembly. Someone
emptied a basket of excrement over Bibulus
Bibulus' head, and his emblems of office were
smashed. The law was passed.

59 BC.

After the land bill was passed, Bibulus announced that he was studying the heavens (preventing meetings from taking place). Caesar completely disregarded Bibulus & continued to convene assemblies and senates as he wished (he considered abuse of auspices illegal). Bibulus refused to give consent to any meeting. Caesar disregarded. During the last 8 months of his consulship, Bibulus did not budge.

from his own home. He posted 'edicts'
on street corners; called Pompey King and Caesar Men.
Caesar, ignoring charges of illegality continued
to pass measures in the interests of all
three triumvirs. Caesar provided his
own daughter to Pompey for wife (Julia)
April 59 BC Pompey, age 47 married Julia,
age 17. It was a very successful marriage

59 BC

After Pompey married Caesar's daughter Julia & after the triumvirate was formed, Caesar who used to call upon Crassus first in the Senate, now called upon Pompey first.

Then, Caesar, married CALPURNIA, whose father Lucius Piso was needed as a docile candidate for the Consulship for 58 BC, to balance Pompey's nomination.

GABINIUS, Cato complained, but his
father-in-law LUCIUS ~~PA~~ ALCIUS PHILIPPUS
took Caesar's niece as his wife and became
a neutral (of no more use to Cato)

59BC (may)

(4)

After marrying $\&$ Pompey's marriage
Caesar moved into even more vigorous
action with his second agrarian law. The
state-owned territories in central $\&$ northern
Campania which had been omitted before,
were called in for distribution, much
was left to wealthy tenants. Now these
estates were redistributed among
20,000 of Pompey's veterans and

Cuesco's civilian clients, Cuto objected, but he was more than once beaten up and pushed off the platform.

Another ~~bill~~ law was designed to prevent provincial governors from fleeing their subjects.

Another bill provided for publication of all acts of the assembly & decrees of the senate.

590C

now (about ^{May or} June) Caesar and Pompey agreed to induce the Roman assembly & senate to recognize the present king of Egypt. Ptolemy XII (known as the Old Father) in return for a fabulous fee, which he found difficult in raising by himself, being obliged to borrow for the purpose from a Roman financier RABIRIUS POSTUMUS.

Then ~~he~~ Caesar called upon one of his most valued agents, PUBLIUS VATINIUS

whom Caesar had arranged for his appointment of
VATINIUS as tribune but in May guided through
the assembly without consulting the Senate, a law
allotting Caesar his province (for 58 BC), this was
to comprise Cisalpine Gaul (north Italy) and Illyria
for five yrs, and he could nominate his own
subordinate commanders: of the 14 legions
which formed the standing armies of Rome's
8 provinces, 3 were allotted to Caesar; they
were stationed at Aquileia (at the head of the Adriatic)
By a supplemental law by VATINIUS Caesar was
authorized to strengthen NOVUM COMUM, by new
soldiers

59 BC

more the Metellus Celer, son of Norbanus
 Saul was delayed in getting there &
 then died. Caesar set father-in-law Piso,
 and son-in-law Pompey to work to induce
 the senate and assembly (respectively) to declare
 the unexpectedly vacant province to the
 command allocated to Caesar, (Probably June 59 BC
 Pompey proposed Caesar's province be enlarged
 by this addition, together with another
 legion (the 4th) (to be renewed ea. yr. Cato

declared that 'the senate was itself placing
the tyrant in its Citadel.' The Senate gave way.
If they had said, 'no', the assembly would have
said 'yes'

59 BC about July

One attempt to assassinate Caesar was made by a slave.

Another attempt may well have taken place in July - a mysterious plot. Its central figure was VETTIUS who, 3 yrs. earlier had tried to incriminate Caesar in the Catilinian conspiracy. Vettius amended his list of names, but next Vettius mysteriously died in prison, perhaps

at the hands of Vatinius

Bibulus managed to get Consular elections postponed to autumn, though, when they finally occurred, the triumphal centuriate got its nominees PISO and GABINIUS elected (for 58 BC)

Irregularities of the year, actual and alleged meant that henceforth Caesar would continually be liable to prosecution for high treason at every moment in which he was not covered by the immunity of a public office.

59BC

Caesar was elected Consul for the year 59 BC:

He also ~~married~~ married Calpurnia after divorcing Pompeia

59Bc

Caesar divorced Pompeia and
married Calpurnia

59BC

Caesar was elected Consul.

59 BC

Caesar was Consul
and then after that was made
Pro-Consul of Gaul

Pompey secured the passage of
the measures for the allotment of
land that he had been working on
and was made Pro-Consul of Spain, but
governed it from Rome. Crassus was
made Pro Consul of SYRIA, a province

in the East, so that he could increase
his fortune. 55/54 BC. There he was
defeated in battle with the Parthians
and killed, leaving control of Rome in
the hands of Caesar & Pompey

59 BC

CALPURNIA was daughter of
PISO (L. CALPURNIUS PISO
CAESONINUS). She married
Julius Caesar in 59 BC.

She was loyal to him despite
his many infidelities & neglect
She died about 44 BC

59BC.

Sallust was governor.

59 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Caesar was Consul

59 BC.

Age 41

Caesar was CONSUL

He married Calpurnia, daughter
of L. PISO. She was his 4th wife

Caesar's daughter Julia became
married to Pompey

59 BC

CELT9

Caesar becomes Consul. He is assigned the provinces of Gallia Cisalpina, Illyricum and Gallia Narbonensis for five years.

59 BC

Caesar became ~~Cos~~ CONSUL with BIBULUS, an ineffective colleague. He proposed a land bill for POMPEY's veterans, & when the Senate refused to act on it, he took it directly to the people in the TRIBAL ASSEMBLY. Three Tribunes vetoed it, and BIBULUS declared the omens unfavorable, but with the support of Pompey & Crassus, Caesar called in some troops and the bill was passed. In

addition, Caesar secured the ratification of Pompey's arrangements in the east. Then he rewarded Crassus by supporting a bill that Crassus desired. To cement the triumvirate,

POMPEY married Caesar's daughter JULIA. By the terms of the LEX VATINIA DE CAESARIS PROVINCIA, Caesar secured as his proconsular provinces CISALPINE GAUL and ILLYRICUM. His proconsulship was to last 5 years. After this law was passed, the governor of TRANSALPINE GAUL died, and that province was added to Caesar's other two. Now he could recruit and train an army. Until this time he had only popularity. Henceforth he had popularity and armed might.

59BC

DURANT

There were so many Jewish
citizens in the assemblies that
Cicero represented opposition
to them as political temerity

59BC

In April Caesar submitted his second land bill, by which the areas owned by the state in CAMPANIA were to be distributed among poor citizens who had three children. The Senate was again ignored, The Assembly passed the bill, and, after a century of effort, the GRACCHAN policy triumphed. BIBULUS kept to his house and periodically ~~proposed~~^{announced} that the owners were unpropitious to legislation. That year was referred to as the Consulate of JULIUS and CAESAR. To bring the Senate under public scrutiny he established

the first newspaper by having clerks make a record of Senatorial and other public proceedings and news, and post these ACTA DIURNA, or "DAILY DOINGS," on the walls of the forums. From these walls the reports were copied and sent by private messengers to all parts of the Empire.

59BC

Caesar

Toward the end of this historic Consulate Caesar had himself appointed governor of CISPINE and WARBONESE GAUL for the ensuing five years. As no troops could lawfully be stationed in Italy, the command over the legions stationed in north Italy gave its possessor military power over the whole peninsula. To guarantee the maintenance of his legislation, Caesar secured the election of his friends GABINIUS and PISO as Consuls for 58BC And

married PISO's daughter CALPURNIA. To ensure continued support from the plebs he lent his decisive aid to the election of CLODIUS as tribune for 58 BC. He did not let his plans be influenced by the fact that he had recently divorced his third wife, POMPEIA, on suspicion of adultery with CLODIUS.

58BC → 49BC

Congress of Saul

59 BC

During his consulship in 59 BC Caesar carried among other measures, a popular agrarian bill; the ratification of Pompey's acts; and a stringent law against extortion in the provinces, while he won to his support the whole equestrian order, to which the collectors of the public revenues belonged by

modifying the terms of their last contract
with the state. His popularity enabled
him to secure the assignment for 5 yrs
(later made till 10 yrs) of the provinces of
Cisalpine Gaul, Illyricum and
Transalpine Gaul, together with 4 legions